

made by the Staff Director of the Commission on Civil Rights.

(b) **TERMS.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the term of a member of the Commission shall be 4 years. For the purpose of providing staggered terms, the first term of those members initially appointed under paragraphs (1) through (5) of section 2 shall be appointed to 2-year terms with all other terms lasting 4 years. Members are eligible for consecutive reappointment.

(c) **REMOVAL.**—A member of the Commission may be removed from the Commission at any time by the appointing authority should the member fail to meet Commission responsibilities. Once the seat becomes vacant, the appointing authority is responsible for filling the vacancy in the Commission before the next meeting.

(d) **VACANCIES.**—The appointing authority of a member of the Commission shall either reappoint that member at the end of that member's term or appoint another person meeting the qualifications for that appointment. In the event of a vacancy arising during a term, the appointing authority shall, before the next meeting of the Commission, appoint a replacement to finish that term.

SEC. 4. LEADERSHIP ELECTION.

At the first meeting of the Commission each year, the members shall elect a Chair and a Secretary. A vacancy in the Chair or Secretary shall be filled by vote of the remaining members. The Chair and Secretary are eligible for consecutive reappointment.

SEC. 5. COMMISSION DUTIES AND POWERS.

(a) **STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall conduct a systematic study of the conditions affecting Black men and boys, including homicide rates, arrest and incarceration rates, poverty, violence, fatherhood, mentorship, drug abuse, death rates, disparate income and wealth levels, school performance in all grade levels including post-secondary education and college, and health issues.

(2) **TRENDS.**—The Commission shall document trends regarding the topics described in paragraph (1) and report on the community impacts of relevant government programs within the scope of such topics.

(b) **PROPOSAL OF MEASURES.**—The Commission shall propose measures to alleviate and remedy the underlying causes of the conditions described in subsection (a), which may include recommendations of changes to the law, recommendations for how to implement related policies, and recommendations for how to create, develop, or improve upon government programs.

(c) **SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS.**—The Commission shall accept suggestions or comments pertinent to the applicable issues from members of Congress, governmental agencies, public and private organizations, and private citizens.

(d) **STAFF AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.**—The Office of the Staff Director of the United States Commission on Civil Rights shall provide staff and administrative support to the Commission. All entities of the United States Government shall provide information that is otherwise a public record at the request of the Commission.

SEC. 6. COMMISSION MEETING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **FIRST MEETING.**—The first meeting of the Commission shall take place no later than 30 days after the initial members are all appointed. Meetings shall be focused on significant issues impacting Black men and boys, for the purpose of initiating research ideas and delegating research tasks to Commission members to initiate the first annual report described in section 7.

(b) **QUARTERLY MEETINGS.**—The Commission shall meet quarterly. In addition to all

quarterly meetings, the Commission shall meet at other times at the call of the Chair or as determined by a majority of Commission members.

(c) **QUORUM; RULE FOR VOTING ON FINAL ACTIONS.**—A majority of the members of the Commission constitute a quorum, and an affirmative vote of a majority of the members present is required for final action.

(d) **EXPECTATIONS FOR ATTENDANCE BY MEMBERS.**—Members are expected to attend all Commission meetings. In the case of an absence, members are expected to report to the Chair prior to the meeting and allowance may be made for an absent member to participate remotely. Members will still be responsible for fulfilling prior commitments, regardless of attendance status. If a member is absent twice in a given year, he or she will be reviewed by the Chair and appointing authority and further action will be considered, including removal and replacement on the Commission.

(e) **MINUTES.**—Minutes shall be taken at each meeting by the Secretary, or in that individual's absence, the Chair shall select another Commission member to take minutes during that absence. The Commission shall make its minutes publicly available and accessible not later than one week after each meeting.

SEC. 7. ANNUAL REPORT GUIDELINES.

The Commission shall make an annual report, beginning the year of the first Commission meeting. The report shall address the current conditions affecting Black men and boys and make recommendations to address these issues. The report shall be submitted to the President, the Congress, members of the President's Cabinet, and the chairs of the appropriate committees of jurisdiction. The Commission shall make the report publicly available online on a centralized Federal website.

SEC. 8. COMMISSION COMPENSATION.

Members of the Commission shall serve on the Commission without compensation.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENCOURAGING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO REMAIN COMMITTED TO COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION TO MITIGATE AND PREVENT THE FURTHER SPREAD OF COVID-19

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 579.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 579) encouraging the international community to remain com-

mitted to collaboration and coordination to mitigate and prevent the further spread of COVID-19 and urging renewed United States leadership and participation in any global efforts on therapeutics and vaccine development and delivery to address COVID-19 and prevent further deaths, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Lee-Durbin substitute amendment to the resolution be considered and agreed to; that the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; that the Lee-Durbin amendment to the preamble be considered and agreed to; that the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; that the Lee-Durbin amendment to the title be agreed to; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 1810), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following: "That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the historic leadership role of the United States in stemming global health crises in the past;

(2) commends the historic achievements of the international community to address global public health threats, such as the eradication of smallpox and dramatic progress in reducing cases of polio;

(3) encourages the international community to remain committed to collaboration and coordination to mitigate and prevent the further spread of COVID-19;

(4) commends the promising research and development underway to develop COVID-19 diagnostics, therapies, and vaccines within the United States and with support from the Federal government, public-private partnerships, and commercial partners;

(5) acknowledges the vast international research enterprise and collaboration underway to study an expansive range of drug and vaccine candidates;

(6) urges renewed United States leadership and participation in global efforts on therapeutics and vaccine development and delivery to address COVID-19 and prevent further American deaths; and

(7) calls on the United States Government to strengthen collaboration with key partners at the forefront of responding to COVID-19.

The resolution (S. Res. 579), as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1811) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the preamble)

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas there is a rich history of coordinated global health collaboration and coordination, dating back to 1851, to strategically and effectively combat deadly diseases of the time, such as the spread of plague;

Whereas the United States has long been an active and critical leader in such global public health efforts, providing financial and technical support to multilateral institutions, foreign governments, and nongovernmental organizations;

Whereas international collaboration has led to a number of historic global health achievements, including the eradication of

smallpox, the reduction of polio cases by 99 percent, the elimination of river blindness, the decline in maternal and child mortality, the recognition of tobacco use as a health hazard, and countless others;

Whereas there has been bipartisan support in the United States to lead efforts to address global health needs, as evidenced by initiatives such as the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the President's Malaria Initiative;

Whereas the United States led the global effort to end the Ebola outbreak in West Africa between 2014 and 2016;

Whereas these bipartisan investments in global health have helped not only save countless lives around the world, but also at home in the United States;

Whereas an outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Wuhan, China was first reported in December 2019, with a global pandemic declaration by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Protection, more than 116,000 individuals in the United States are known to have died due to COVID-19 as of June 17, 2020, and a long-term, sustainable solution will require international access to a vaccine;

Whereas the COVID-19 outbreak continues to place extreme pressure on health care systems and supply chains worldwide, impacting international travel, trade, and all other aspects of international exchanges, and requires a coordinated global effort to respond;

Whereas the interconnectivity of our globalized world means an infectious disease can travel around the world in as little as 36 hours;

Whereas United States Federal departments and agencies have engaged in and supported certain research and clinical trial efforts into coronaviruses, which may yield potential discoveries related to vaccine candidates;

Whereas domestic and domestically supported vaccine candidates for COVID-19 comprise approximately 40 percent of the current potential COVID-19 vaccine candidates worldwide;

Whereas international collaboration and coordination can help ensure equitable access to safe, effective, and affordable therapeutics and vaccines, thereby saving the lives of Americans and others around the world;

Whereas the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations is working to accelerate the development of vaccines against emerging infectious diseases, including COVID-19, and to enable equitable access to these vaccines for people during outbreaks;

Whereas, on May 4, 2020, the President of the European Commission led a virtual summit where nations around the world pledged more than \$8,000,000,000 to quickly develop vaccines and treatment to fight COVID-19;

Whereas Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, is working to maintain ongoing immunization programs in partner countries while helping to identify and rapidly accelerate the development, production, and equitable delivery of COVID-19 vaccines; and

Whereas, on June 4, 2020, the United Kingdom hosted a pledging conference for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, for which the United States made an historic \$1,160,000,000 multi-year commitment: Now, therefore, be it

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1812) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the title)

Amend the title so as to read: "A resolution encouraging the international community to remain committed to collaboration

and coordination to mitigate and prevent the further spread of COVID-19 and urging renewed United States leadership and participation in global efforts on therapeutics and vaccine development and delivery to address COVID-19 and prevent further deaths, and for other purposes."

S. RES. 579

Whereas there is a rich history of coordinated global health collaboration and coordination, dating back to 1851, to strategically and effectively combat deadly diseases of the time, such as the spread of plague;

Whereas the United States has long been an active and critical leader in such global public health efforts, providing financial and technical support to multilateral institutions, foreign governments, and nongovernmental organizations;

Whereas international collaboration has led to a number of historic global health achievements, including the eradication of smallpox, the reduction of polio cases by 99 percent, the elimination of river blindness, the decline in maternal and child mortality, the recognition of tobacco use as a health hazard, and countless others;

Whereas there has been bipartisan support in the United States to lead efforts to address global health needs, as evidenced by initiatives such as the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the President's Malaria Initiative;

Whereas the United States led the global effort to end the Ebola outbreak in West Africa between 2014 and 2016;

Whereas these bipartisan investments in global health have helped not only save countless lives around the world, but also at home in the United States;

Whereas an outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Wuhan, China was first reported in December 2019, with a global pandemic declaration by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Protection, more than 116,000 individuals in the United States are known to have died due to COVID-19 as of June 17, 2020, and a long-term, sustainable solution will require international access to a vaccine;

Whereas the COVID-19 outbreak continues to place extreme pressure on health care systems and supply chains worldwide, impacting international travel, trade, and all other aspects of international exchanges, and requires a coordinated global effort to respond;

Whereas the interconnectivity of our globalized world means an infectious disease can travel around the world in as little as 36 hours;

Whereas United States Federal departments and agencies have engaged in and supported certain research and clinical trial efforts into coronaviruses, which may yield potential discoveries related to vaccine candidates;

Whereas domestic and domestically supported vaccine candidates for COVID-19 comprise approximately 40 percent of the current potential COVID-19 vaccine candidates worldwide;

Whereas international collaboration and coordination can help ensure equitable access to safe, effective, and affordable therapeutics and vaccines, thereby saving the lives of Americans and others around the world;

Whereas the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations is working to accelerate the development of vaccines against emerging infectious diseases, including COVID-19, and to enable equitable access to these vaccines for people during outbreaks;

Whereas, on May 4, 2020, the President of the European Commission led a virtual sum-

mit where nations around the world pledged more than \$8,000,000,000 to quickly develop vaccines and treatment to fight COVID-19;

Whereas Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, is working to maintain ongoing immunization programs in partner countries while helping to identify and rapidly accelerate the development, production, and equitable delivery of COVID-19 vaccines; and

Whereas, on June 4, 2020, the United Kingdom hosted a pledging conference for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, for which the United States made an historic \$1,160,000,000 multi-year commitment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the historic leadership role of the United States in stemming global health crises in the past;

(2) commends the historic achievements of the international community to address global public health threats, such as the eradication of smallpox and dramatic progress in reducing cases of polio;

(3) encourages the international community to remain committed to collaboration and coordination to mitigate and prevent the further spread of COVID-19;

(4) commends the promising research and development underway to develop COVID-19 diagnostics, therapies, and vaccines within the United States and with support from the Federal government, public-private partnerships, and commercial partners;

(5) acknowledges the vast international research enterprise and collaboration underway to study an expansive range of drug and vaccine candidates;

(6) urges renewed United States leadership and participation in global efforts on therapeutics and vaccine development and delivery to address COVID-19 and prevent further American deaths; and

(7) calls on the United States Government to strengthen collaboration with key partners at the forefront of responding to COVID-19.

Mr. TOOMEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE HONG KONG NATIONAL SECURITY LAW PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA WOULD VIOLATE THE OBLIGATIONS OF THAT GOVERNMENT UNDER THE 1984 SINO-BRITISH JOINT DECLARATION AND THE HONG KONG BASIC LAW AND CALLING UPON ALL FREE NATIONS OF THE WORLD TO STAND WITH THE PEOPLE OF HONG KONG

HONG KONG AUTONOMY ACT

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, a week ago, I stood in this Chamber and spoke about the death of democracy. I spoke about how free people are slowly losing their basic liberties right in front of our eyes. I spoke about how deeply oppressive regimes are defiling laws and